

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM,"	2,363 tons	Captain H. D. Jones.
"POWAN,"	2,338 "	G. F. Morrison, R.N.R.
"FATSHAN,"	2,260 "	R. D. Thomas.
"HANKOW,"	3,073 "	C. V. Lloyd.
"KINSHAN,"	1,995 "	J. J. Lossius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8.30 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10.30 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
 Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8.30 A.M., 3 P.M. and 6 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN," 1,998 tons, Captain W. E. Clarke.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days about 2 P.M. (See special Summer Time-table). Departures on Sundays at Noon.
 Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8 A.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 219 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.

This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 8 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 tons, Captain W. A. Valentine.

S.S. "NANNING," 569 tons, Captain C. Butchart.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M. calling at Yunkai, Mahning, Kumchuk, Kau-Kong, Samshui, Howlik, Shiu-Hing, Luk-Po, Luk-To, Lo-Ting-Hau, Tak-Hing, Doshing and Fong-Chuen. Departures from Wuchow for Canton calling at the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8.30 A.M.

FARES:—Canton to Wuchow, Single \$15.00. Return \$25.00.

Canton to Tak Hing, Single \$12.50. Return \$21.00.

Canton to Samshui, Single \$7.50.

The above vessels have superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Meals charged extra.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

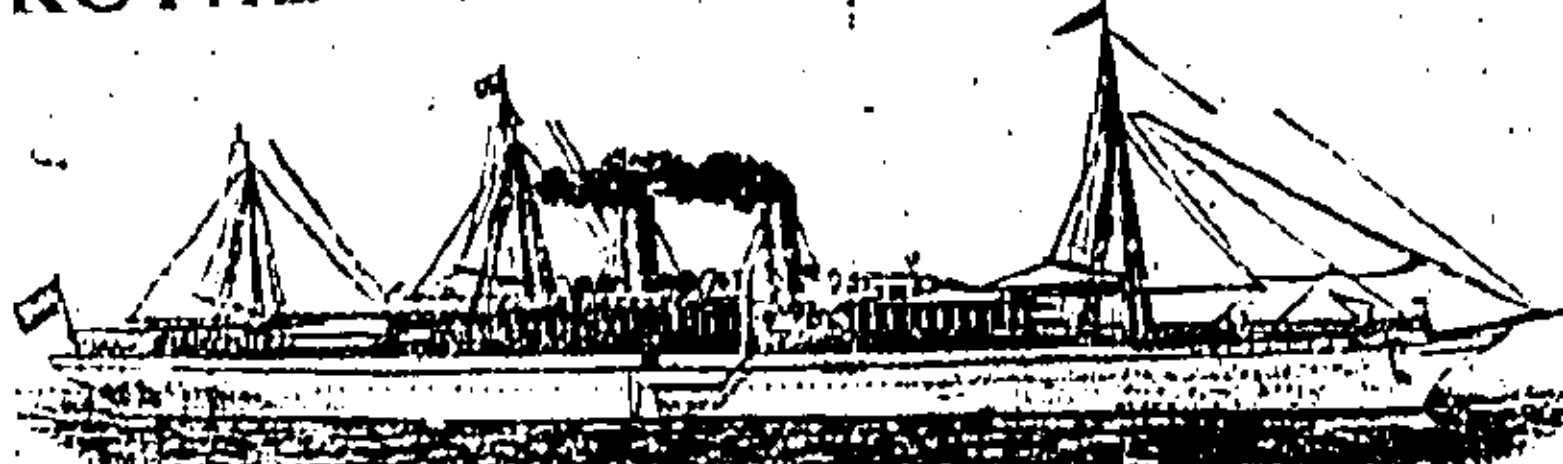
18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Hongkong Hotel

Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1905.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)

SAVING 3 TO 7 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Sailing Dates.
R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF INDIA,"	6,000	E. Beetham, R.N.R.	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Aug.
"TARTAR,"	4,425	W. Davison, R.N.R.	WEDNESDAY, 13th Sept.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN,"	6,000	H. Pybus, R.N.R.	WEDNESDAY, 20th Sept.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA,"	6,000	R. Archibald, R.N.R.	WEDNESDAY, 18th Oct.
"ATHENIAN,"	4,440	S. Robinson, R.N.R.	WEDNESDAY, 1st Nov.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence £60. Via New York £62.

Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class Rail, £40. £42.

THE magnificent Twin-screw "EMPRESS" Steamships pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, and make connection with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

R.M.S. "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese and Japanese Governments.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1905. Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier. [10]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

OBERASIATISCHER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OTTAWA, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
SPEZIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	20th August.
Ebers	(Calling at SPORZ, PENANG & COLOMBO).	
LIBERIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	7th Sept.
Scandera	(Calling at SPORZ, PENANG & COLOMBO).	
RHENANIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	8th Sept.
Fürch	(Calling at SPORZ, PENANG & COLOMBO).	
SCANDIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	20th Sept.
v. Doehren	(Calling at SPORZ, PENANG & COLOMBO).	
SILESIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	4th October.
Bahle	(Calling at SPORZ, PENANG & COLOMBO).	
SLAVONIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	18th October.
Madsen	(Calling at SPORZ, PENANG & COLOMBO).	
VANDALIA	NEW YORK VIA SUEZ, about beginning of Oct.	
Haase	with liberty to call at the Malabar coast.	

* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of this steamer. Saloon and cabins amply lighted throughout by Electricity. Daily qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

HONGKONG OFFICE,

No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1905.

D. NOMA, TATTOOER

60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE Public are informed that my Parlours are open from 9 A.M. all day. My 32 years' experience in TATTOOING is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My Colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. I. H. The Emperor of Russia, both honoured me with their patronage; besides many others of High Rank. Prices Moderate and satisfaction guaranteed as attested by 3,700 Recommendations which I have received from all sources.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1904.

Mails.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA.

ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;

ALSO

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON,

AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS;

Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers

and Luggage.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the Principal Places in Russia.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 16th August.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY, 20th August.
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY, 13th September.
ROON	WEDNESDAY, 27th September.
BAYERN	WEDNESDAY, 11th October.
ZITEN	WEDNESDAY, 25th October.
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY, 8th November.
SACHSISCHER KUNIG	WEDNESDAY, 22nd November.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY, 6th December.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 20th December.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of August, 1905, at Noon, the Steamship PRINZ HEINRICH, Capt. P. Grosch, with MAELS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 14th August, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 15th August, and Parcel will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 15th August.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewards.

Linen can be washed on board.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE, VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to alteration.)

STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	3,302	TUESDAY, 22nd August.
WILLEHAD	4,761	TUESDAY, 19th September.
PRINZ WALDEMAR	3,227	TUESDAY, 17th October.

ON TUESDAY, the 22nd August, 1905, at Noon, the Steamship PRINZ SIGISMUND, Captain D. Lenz, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above. The steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.

DIRECT FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

(REACHING YOKOHAMA IN LESS THAN SIX DAYS.)

YOKOHAMA & KOBE	WILLEHAD	TUESDAY, 29th August.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY, 16th August.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ROON	WEDNESDAY, 30th August.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1905.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO.

HONGKONG-KONGMOON-KAUKONG LINE.

S.S. "TAK HING" and S.S. "HONGKONG."

SAILING EVERY EVENING AT 7 P.M. (SATURDAY EXCEPTED). THE ROUND TRIP

OCCUPIES 36 HOURS.

THE steamers pass through the alk producing districts, and afford a splendid opportunity

for passengers to see the Southern part of the Canton delta.

Fare for the Round Trip \$12

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI."

SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 5 1/2 DAYS.

THE steamers sail from Hongkong to SAMSHUI, SHUIHING, TAKHING and WUCHOW. They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.

Fare for the Round Trip \$30

These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted by Electricity.

For further information, apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS, WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO., HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1905.

Intimations.

CAFE WEISMANN.

THE Public are invited to pay a visit to our new TIFFIN ROOMS.

The only place of its kind in Hongkong.

A VERITABLE FAIRY LAND.

REAL GERMAN FASS BEER ON DRAUGHT.

Entrance—

No. 14, WYNDHAM STREET.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1905. [46]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS OF THE ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs

and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's

Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superioress will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made

into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1905.

A FOOK & Co.,

12, Pottinger Street, Central.

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, SHIP CHANDLERS AND COMPRADORS, COAL MERCHANTS AND STEVEDORES OF SIXTY YEARS STANDING.

ALL kinds of Provisions, Coal, Water and Ballast supply from alongside at the shortest notice and with all possible dispatch. Moderate terms.

Orders solicited.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1905. [52]

Hotel.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

MODERATE PRICES.

ELECTRIC FANS

TO ORDER IN

EVERY ROOM.

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1904. [27]

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft.; bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 506, or 881.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I., and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

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THE ORIENTAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY,

CONSULTING AND SUPERVISING ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

SPECIALISTS

IN

RAILWAYS, MINES, WATER SUPPLIES,

REINFORCED CONCRETE, CONCRETE PILES,

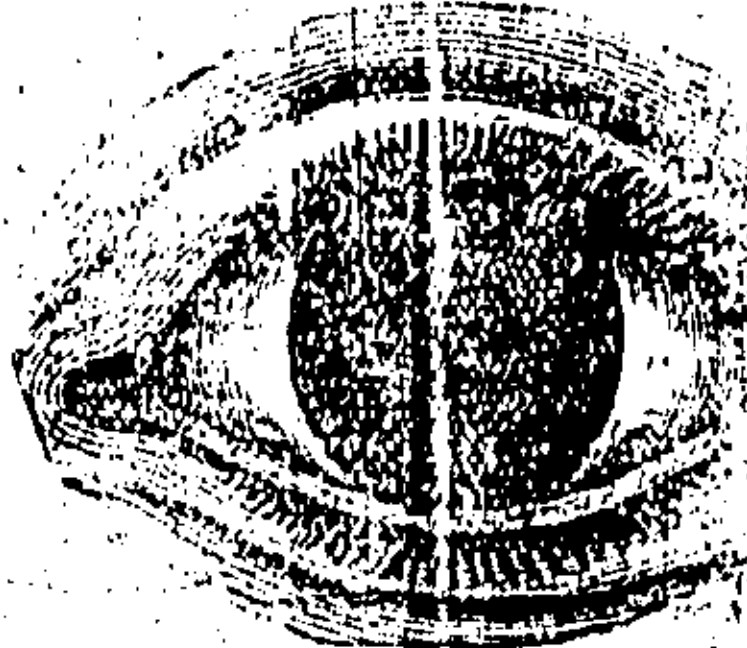
ALEXANDRIA BUILDINGS,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1905.

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EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

10, D'AGUIAR STREET, HONGKONG,

(One Minute's Walk from the Post Office).

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,

21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 59, Bentinck Street. 566, Nanking Road.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1904. [40]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY.

LTD. have now 40,000 Cubic feet of

COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT.

Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver

perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE,

Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1905. [675]



Gold Medals PARIS 1889 & 1900.

Regd Brand

HARRIS, CALNEWILTS-England.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR HONGKONG & CHINA,

HOWARD & Co.,

50, Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1905. [570]



THIS DWARF RAZOR has superseded

the old fashioned clumsy Razor and by

its use shaving becomes a pleasure. It is

manufactured in Sheffield, England, from a

special amalgam of steel which makes it

impossible, and in consequence it enjoys

the largest sale of any Razor in the World.

Thousands of Testimonials testify that the

little "DWARF" is the finest shaving implement

ever produced.

Will be mailed to any address on receipt of

the price (\$3), post free.

To be obtained from THE MUTUAL STORES,

WATKINS, LIMITED, and all first-class stores

Intimation.

WM. POWELL,
LIMITED."ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS"
Des Vaux Road.LADIES'
DEPARTMENT.NEW
GOODS.SILK BELTS,
KID BELTS,
LACE
SCARVES,SPOT
SILK
SCARVES,
OPENWORK
GLOVES,AND
MITTENS.
MUSLIN
BLOUSES
AND
SILK
BLOUSES.PRETTY
UNTRIMMED
STRAW
HATS,
\$1.50 Upwards.THE NEWEST
DRESS
FABRICS
obtainable.PRICES MODERATE.
Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1905.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from E. W. RUTTER, Esq., to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
TO-MORROW,
the 11th August, 1905, at 2.30 P.M., at the
Imperial Bank of China Office,
Prince's Building,
SUNDY OFFICE FURNITURE,
Comprising—
AMERICAN BOLL-TOP DESKS, WRIT-
ING TABLES, OFFICE and VIENNA
CHAIRS, ELECTRIC FANS, a quantity of
CANTON BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,
7 MONEY SCALES, MARBLE-TOP
ROUND TABLE, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO
One IRON SAFE, by James Black, London,
One SALTERS' TYPEWRITER, and a
CLOCK, by J. W. Benson.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1905. [815]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from E. W. RUTTER, Esq., to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON
SATURDAY,
the 12th August, 1905, at 2.30 P.M., within his
residence, No. 3, MacDonnell Road,
THE WHOLE OF HIS
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE.

Comprising—
PLUSH-COVERED DRAWING ROOM
SUITE, TEAKWOOD OVERMANTELS
with BEVELLED GLASS, CARD TABLE,
MARBLE-TOP COFFEE TABLE, MAR-
BLE-TOP SIDE BOARD with BEVEL-
LED GLASS, DINING ROOM SUITE, TEAK-
WOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE, CHAIRS,
BRASS-MOUNTED DOUBLE
BEDSTEADS with WIRE MATTRESSES,
MARBLE-TOP BUREAU with BEVELLED
GLASS, TEAKWOOD WARDROBE with
BEVELLED GLASS GLASS, CROCKERY,
and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, SOO-
CHOW CURTAINS, LACQUERED TEA
COYS, S. ANCHAL BATHS, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO
A quantity of CANTON CARVED BLACK-
WOOD WARE.

A large assortment of ENGRAVINGS and
WATER COLOURS.
Catalogues will be issued.
On view on Friday.
TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 9th August, 1905. [816]

Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above
Company are prepared to accept First
Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at
CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1895. [52]

Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN.

THE LATEST METHOD

of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY,
37, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905. [67]

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1905. [66]

Consignees.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship
"MERIONETHSHIRE,"
Captain C. H. Burch, having arrived from the
above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods are being landed at
their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company,
Limited, at Kowloon and stored at Consignees'
risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 15th inst. will be sub-
ject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 15th inst., at 2.30 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1905. [819]

PORTLAND AND ASIATIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "ARABIA,"
FROM PORTLAND (OR), YOKOHAMA,
KOBE AND MOJI.

THE above steamer having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for Countersig-
nature and to take immediate delivery of their
goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

S. SILVERSTONE,
Acting General Agent.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1905. [12]

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO',
LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENROY,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon,
where each consignment will be sorted out,
marked by mark, and delivery can be obtained
as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
4 P.M., TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 15th instant will
be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns, and a certificate of the damage
obtained from the Godowns Company within
ten days after the steamer's arrival, after which
no claims will be recognised.

MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1905. [814]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"BANCA."

FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out mark by mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 14th instant, at
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees'
and the Company's representative at an
appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here after which
date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods
have left the Godowns.

S. LEWIS,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1905. [2]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ARRATON-APCAR,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods
will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed
at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M.
of the 10th instant will be landed at Con-
signees' risk and expense into the Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Co., Limited.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and
PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE
DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside,
such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1905. [810]

S.S. "ARMAND BEHIC."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London,
ex s.s. *Guadiana* and *Charente*, and
from Bordeaux, ex s.s. *Ville de Dunkerque*,
Ville de Arras, and *Ville de Lille*, in con-
nection with the above Steamer, are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the ex-
ception of Opioid, Treasure and Valuables,
are being landed and stored at their risk
into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at
Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained
immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before Noon TO-DAY, requesting it to be
landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed
after MONDAY, the 14th instant, at Noon,
will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before
the 14th August, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on
MONDAY, the 14th August, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1905. [7]

FROM HAMBURG, BREMEN, ROTTER-
DAM, ANTWERP, PENANG
AND SINGAPORE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SAXONIA,"

Captain Hoppe, having arrived from the
above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
requested to send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignature by the Undersigned and to
take immediate delivery of their goods from
alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before TO-
DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be
landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited,
and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here after which
date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 14th August will be
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 14th August, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1905. [809]

CANTON NOTES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 8th August.

THE BOYCOTT.

The boycott continues to be the most in-
teresting subject of conversation, but it is diffi-
cult to get any accurate information as to what
is being done. There are professional agita-
tors at work, but there does not seem to be
much enthusiasm in the matter. Threatening
letters have been sent to some compradors who
are serving American firms. It was rumoured
some days ago that threats had been made to
blow up the Standard Oil Company's works.
But so far as can be seen work goes on as
usual, and business has not suffered much, if
at all.

THE VICEROY.

A good deal of interest is taken in the Vic-
eroi's health. It is rumoured that he has again
applied for removal and a long holiday. He
does little, if any, business. A good many offi-
cials are anxious to have him go, for they have
not had the best kind of a time since the Vic-
eroi came to Canton. Office has been very un-
certain, and changes have followed quickly
upon appointment. Money has been scarce
and it has been very difficult to tell what would
happen next.

SECRET INCOMES.

COMMISSIONS ON WEDDINGS.

In these days it is not extraordinary, so re-
marks the *Morning Leader*, that all should
seek the easiest manner of getting the credit
side of their banking account into some nearer
relation to that which obtains on the debit side.
And so it comes about that "commission" is
played an important part in the banking account
of the many. The pavenus Croesus was, per-
haps, the originator of this state of affairs, and
so successful was the "deal" to the initiator
that imitation followed in due course. The
hard thing to say nowadays is where "commis-
sion" does not come in. Ladies' patronise a
certain dressmaker, expensive, of course, but
really the only one who knows anything about
fit, I assure you. In time the "little ac-
count" begins to worry, but all is made smooth
by introducing a few new customers who can
afford to meet their obligations. The same
story obtains with men, and obliging tailors
can sometimes be pacified in the same manner.
Perhaps the most extraordinary is the wedding
commission, which is the introduction of a cer-
tain sum when the marriage is announced in the
newspapers, and the balance when the
happy couple have started on their honeymoon.
A commission on such articles of daily con-
sumption as wine, cigarettes, and cigars is no
longer left as a perquisite for the butler. To-
day many a guest could tell his host more
about the port than that charming person knows
himself. Furniture is another excellent com-
modity on which an enterprising "commis-
sionaire" can make a nice little income, and
there is little doubt that, before long, a bride
will be able to get a commission on the wed-
ding presents, and even the cake.

THE MALAY MEDICINE MAN.

BY ALLENE IRLAND.

When we turn to the medicine man among
the Malays we find ourselves on the threshold
of magic, for there exists in the Malay penin-
sula and in the Malay archipelago so close a
connection between magic and medicine that
it is impossible to tell where one begins and
the other leaves off.

The Malay medicine man effects his diag-
nosis by means of divination. He observes the
drift of smoke from a censor, he notes the
position into which handfuls of corn fall when
thrown into a pot of water, he watches the
grouping of a few grains of parched rice float-
ing upon the surface of water, and from these
things he determines what is the matter with
his patient.

This having been accomplished to his satis-
faction, the next process is to find out also by
means of divination, what the real cause of the
disease is. In order to discover this, a number
of jars are filled with water, and upon the sur-
face of the water is scattered a handful of dried
grains of rice. The following rules are ap-
plied by the medicine man.

1. If the rice is lumped together it is a good
sign and indicates a favourable prognosis.

2. If it extends crosswise it is a bad sign,
and the patient is considered to be in grave
danger.

3. If it takes the shape of a boat the medi-
cine-man must make a model of a boat and
float it on the river, as a propitiatory offering
to the spirits.

4. If it keeps travelling either to the left or
to the right it is a sign that the patient is pos-
sessed by an evil stream spirit, which will have
to be exorcised if the patient is to recover.

5. If it takes the shape of a crocodile or any
other beast it is a sign that the patient is under
the evil influence of some earth spirit.

With these indications observed, the medi-
cine man has practically completed his diag-
nosis, and is ready to go on with the treatment
indicated by the omen, signs and magic
rules.

I can only deal at present with one form of
medical treatment as practised among the Ma-
lays. Many forms of disease are supposed by
the Malays to be due to the flight of a man's
soul from his body and the entrance into his
body during the absence of some evil
spirits, whose character is betrayed by the
nature of the symptoms observed in the
patient.

The following curious case is recorded by
Mr. Skeat in his "Malay Magic," and as the
facts relate to a perfectly well-known person-
age, and are presented by a recognized sci-
entific observer, they possess some interest for
those who lean toward faith-healing.

"His Highness Raja Kahar, the son of His
Highness the late Sultan of Selangor, was at-
tacked by a familiar demon during my residence
in the Langat district, and shortly afterwards
commenced to pine away. He declared that
the offending demon was sitting in his skull at
the back of his head, and that it dragged up
and devoured everything that he swallowed.
Hence he refused at length to eat any sort of
solid food, and gradually wasted away until he
became a mere skeleton, and went about im-
plore people to take a hatchet and split his
skull open, in order to extract the demon which
he believed it to contain.

"Gradually his strength failed, and learned
from His Highness the Sultan that all the Ma-
lays in the neighbourhood had assembled to
assist him in his desperate case. As was to be
expected among the coconut palms and I told
him of the many miraculous cures which had
attended cases of faith-healing in England
and suggested (not, of course, expected to be
taken seriously) that he should try the effect
of such a cure in the present case, and make
to believe to extract some mania (a large insect
not unlike a monster 'daddy-long-legs') from
the back of his head.

"To my intense astonishment, some days
later I learned that this idea had been carried
out during my temporary absence from the dis-
trict, and that the Wahmetan priest, after
cuffing him severely had shown him seven large
manias which he pretended to have extracted
from the back of his head. The experiment
proved extraordinarily successful, and Raja
Kahar recovered, at all events for the time."

COTTON MANUFACTURES
IN AMOY.

Writing to the Department of Commerce
and Labour on April 6 last, Mr. George E.
Anderson, U.S. Consul at Amoy, states:—
There have been complaints from dealers along
the Chinese coast this spring on account of slow
deliveries of cotton goods, both from the
United States and England. The complaints
are just as loud of one country as the other, but
as prompt delivery does not seem to be ex-
pected of American goods, the responsibility for
slowness is easily fixed and protests are to the
point. The severe fluctuations in exchange
and this lateness of delivery have combined to
cause serious losses in a number of
cases. The spring cotton-goods market of Amoy
seems to be rather backward. The demand
for shirtings has been slow, that for T-cloths
firm, and that for prints extremely slow. The
fall in exchange has had the effect of raising
prices to a slight extent, but not to the full
measure of the difference in the price of silver.
If exchange will remain stationary for a time
at the present level, there will be a bettering
of prices all around and trade ought to be brisk.
The prospects are that the price of native cotton
will come down considerably before mid-
summer. Sales lately have run from \$10.25 to
\$11.40 per 133 pounds for Shanghai cotton.
The mills are running according to their usual
volume of business. The demand for woollens
is very slow.

Entertainments.

ITALIAN OPERA.

THEATRE ROYAL.

SATURDAY, 12th August, 1905, at 9 P.M.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

PROGRAMME:

PART FIRST.

LELISIR D'AMORE..... (DONIZETTI).
1st Act.

PART SECOND.

CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA..... (MASCAGNI).
1st Act.

PART THIRD.

ERNANI..... (VERDI).
4th Act.

Tickets can be had at ROBINSON PIANO Co.
Hongkong, 9th August, 1905. [817]

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

G. BAND OF MUSIC.

CONCERT.

on the

VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND,
(Near Tramway Station),

ON

SATURDAY,

August 19th, at 9.15 P.M.

Tickets \$2 and \$1.
Can be obtained at the Volunteer Headquarters,
near the Hongkong Club.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1905. [810]

Intimations.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE,
1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF
TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that JOHN
DICKINSON & CO., LIMITED, of
65, Old Bailey, London, E.C., England, Paper
Manufacturers, have on the 31st day of May,
1905, applied for the Registration, in Hongkong,
in the REGISTER OF TRADE MARKS, of
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TRADE MARKS.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.WATSON'S
E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH
WHISKY.THIS
CELEBRATED
BLEND
OF
THE FINEST
WHISKIES
IN SCOTLAND
IS CHARACTERISED BY ITS

FINE FLAVOUR

AND
MELLOWNESS

ATTAINED ONLY BY

GENUINE

QUALITY

AND

GREAT AGE.

Per Dozen \$16.50.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

HONGKONG, 22ND JULY, 1905.

\$16.00

WILL BUY A CASE

OF

GREGOR & CO.'S

IMPERIAL

HIGHLAND

WHISKY.

NOT ONE OF THE BEST,

BUT

THE BEST!

GREGOR & Co.,

34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1905.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1905.

HONGKONG'S MEAT SUPPLIES.

The abattoir with its accessories is situated at such a distance from the centre of the city, in a locality comparatively unfrequented by Europeans, that it seldom attracts to itself the attention of the public which it deserves. People take it for granted that all goes well there, and if they ever find anything amiss with their meat they set it down to the carelessness of the market attendants. About the beginning of this year we gave a description of the abattoir, the methods in force there, and the efforts made to exclude disease. But, of course, while recognising the excellent work which is done by a handful of Europeans there, it would be foolish to assert that the abattoir is all that it should be. Certainly every endeavour is made to keep the place clean and sweet, but it is evident even to a layman that the accommodation for the large number of animals which daily pass through the abattoir is far too restricted. Hongkong has grown with such rapid strides that people who have celebrated their semi-jubilee here can hardly recognise the scenes of their childhood. And the growth of the city has been marked by an improvement in the food requirements or tastes of the people generally. That means that the abattoir is increasingly taxed to supply the wants of the public in the shape of dead meat. But dead meat is not everything. We must be certain that the meat is absolutely free from contamination, and not only so, but that it is not likely to incur contamination. It is true that the inspectors examine each haunch and carcass that leaves the abattoir, and impress it with the seal of the "municipality," and no one will suggest that they are in the slightest degree negligent in the work of preserving the citizens from the abomination of diseased meat. Yet a deal remains to be done if the abattoir and its accessories would be brought up to date. The matter was under the attention of the Sanitary Board the other day, when Mr. Rumjahn suggested that a Select Committee should be appointed to consider and report on the subject. The Select Committee was appointed and therefore the matter is *sub judice* in the sense that Mr. Arnold Foster described the War Stores Report as *sub judice*. That is to say, it is *sub judice* so long as no civil is said of matters connected with it, and punishable with the extremest rigour of the law if any carping critic essays a till. As yet, however, so far as the inspection of cattle and meat is concerned, no report has been submitted with which we can deal. But certain things should be borne in mind by the members of this Select Committee who have been appointed to investigate matters. It is all-essential that the health of Hongkong should be preserved at all hazards. It is now an accepted fact that food forms one of the most prolific media of disease known, even if it be boiled, roasted or pickled. Therefore precautions should be taken that even the raw material, so to speak, is rendered innocuous. Cattle arrive at Hongkong from a variety of places, and they should be segregated in a camp away from the vicinity of the abattoir—Belcher's Bay, as Mr. Rumjahn suggested, would be a satisfactory site, other things being equal. If cattle are to be exported, methods should be adopted whereby the work of the inspectors should not be added to by a fresh batch of regulations; at the same time it should not be overlooked that the cattle should be guaranteed, so far as human knowledge can guarantee, that these cattle are free from disease. Hongkong's name, as a place liable to all manner of diseases, is not a thing for sport. And finally, the provision for examining the cattle and inspecting the meat furnished to the people in Hongkong should be vastly extended. At present the meat is inspected in a poky little chamber, half-lighted, with shoulders of beef crowded together so closely that even the eye of an expert might be deceived by appearances. The same thing applies to mutton and pork, goats' and buffaloes' flesh. The Select Committee of the Sanitary Board will see these things for themselves, and we do not doubt that they will present a scheme incorporating radical improvements in the inspection of cattle and meat in Hongkong at the earliest possible time. Hongkong is still growing, and any scheme of extension should not leave that fact out of sight.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

It is stated that a number of the men discharged from Devonport Dockyard have found employment under the Japanese Admiralty.

"Nobby" Harris, of the sailing ship *Pass of Brander*, writes that he is willing to fight any man in Hongkong or vicinity at 124 lbs. at the ring-side. He says there should be no side-bet, and suggests that Fitzgerald's Circus put up a suitable purse. He has another man looking for a fight at 150 lbs. ring-side.

The following appointment has been made at the Admiralty—Captain—H. P. Williams, to the *Tanjar*, as commodore 2nd class, and as naval officer in charge at Hongkong, to date 17th ult.

It is reported, in a London wire of the 3rd inst. to the *Strait Times*, that the umpire appointed in the arbitration over the transfer of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company to Government, is Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.

In an almost perfect state of preservation, and easily recognisable, the dead body, of a guide, named Nagi, a native of Aosta, Italy, who fell into a crevasse in 1877, near the summit of Monte Rosa, has just been recovered from the ice.

THE *Novosti* states the syndicate of St. Petersburg bankers which has been considering the project of a Russian internal loan of 150,000,000 roubles (£15,000,000) has decided that its issue is impossible at the present moment.

LEAVE of absence to the neighbouring countries has been granted to Lieut-Col. A. E. Aitken, 119th Infantry from 30th inst. to 28th October, and to Lieut F. B. Humphreys, 2nd Royal West Kent Regiment, from 12th inst. to 12th September.

THE INDO-CHINA ROBBERY CASE.

APPEAL UNANIMOUSLY DISMISSED.

STRICTURES ON MAGISTRACY METHODS.

The Full Court sat this morning to give judgment in the appeal against the judgment of the Chief Justice in the Lam Tung vs. Nam Lung firm case. The Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, and His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, were on the bench. His Honour the Puisne Judge, in his judgment, related the facts of the case, stating that the Nam Lung firm, who carried on business near Saigon, was robbed of a large sum of money. Lam Tung, who was a cook on a French steamer trading between Saigon and Hongkong, by the same steamer travelled a man named Chau Kwong who had been acquainted with Lam Tung for some years. When the vessel arrived at Hongkong Chau Kwong was arrested on the charge of being concerned in the burglary on the Nam Lung firm; he was handed over to the French authorities and convicted. When he was arrested in Hongkong the sum of \$3,000 in notes was found in his possession, \$1,600 of which formed the subject of the present action. The Nam Lung firm demanded the restitution of the moneys as being part of the proceeds of the burglary. Lam Tung claimed the money alleging that he had given it to Chau Kwong for safe custody. The learned Chief Justice found for the plaintiff and the defendants' appellants appealed from that judgment. The counsel for the appellants took a somewhat unusual course. He divided his attack into two parts. In the one he asked that the judgment appealed against should be reversed; and in the other he asked for special leave to adduce further evidence. His Lordship thought that the appellants were making an ineffectual attempt to get a further hearing, which at tempt ought to have been more strenuously urged in the earlier stages of the case. After recounting what had happened in the lower Court, his Lordship said he had come to the conclusion that the appellants knew perfectly well at the time of the trial what further evidence they wanted, and that they had two opportunities of attempting to get that further evidence and had not availed themselves of it. There never had been a surprise; so far as they were concerned they acted with their eyes open. Under these circumstances, if this case of appeal were to succeed there would be no finality. He was strongly of opinion that in view of their laches they were not entitled to any indulgence, and that so far as this part of the appeal went it failed. On both points his Lordship saw no reason why the original decision should be disturbed. He thoroughly agreed with the learned Chief Justice that there was considerable difficulty in the matter, but he could only say that several doubts which he had on first reading the papers had disappeared on further consideration. His Lordship was of opinion that the appeal should be dismissed with costs.

The Chief Justice, in the course of his judgment, held that the fresh evidence which it was sought to adduce had not been excluded in the lower Court by reason of any technical objection. It was excluded by an order of the Judge in Chambers; there was no appeal from that decision, and no application of any sort was made to the Court during the trial which would have enabled it to make an order for this evidence to be taken. After dealing with other points, his Lordship remarked that the defendant's counsel said it was very hard to have valuable evidence excluded. But this arose from the fact that the affidavit made in support of the summons for a commission disclosed the actual facts which it was alleged the witnesses in "argon" would give. His Lordship saw no reason to alter the opinion he formed after hearing the case. It was apparent from the terms of his judgment that he had experienced considerable trouble in the more anxious to hear what further arguments could be advanced on either side to make the matter clearer to his mind. He did not find anything to make him alter the decision he arrived at nor any of the subordinate opinions on different parts of the case which went to compose the whole. In closing his Lordship referred to an argument which occurred over a letter. His Lordship said: "The really serious part of the case made on this point is the discrepancy in the evidence of Kwong Kam Cheung. At the Police Court he said he opened the envelope and that there were two envelopes inside. At the trial he said that when he opened the envelope there was a letter inside which he put back in the envelope. It is much to be regretted that the officials of the Police Court do not seem to have been too careful to see what became of the enclosure whatever it was. The envelope came to the Registrar of this Court opened, with no enclosure. Although there is a serious matter, I do not think that there is anything in it to support the theory that the envelope was an old one, and was not in fact 'opened' in the presence of the Magistrate. All parties were present and it is not to be supposed that any sleight-of-hand could have been practised without somebody noticing it. But again this points to fraud and perjury, and we cannot come to a decision which is only consistent with such heinous offences on no better evidence than what seems to me a somewhat fantastic theory as to what actually took place. There is no halfway house. Either the plaintiff's story is true, or as I said in my former judgment he was an accomplice in the robbery. In that judgment on further consideration, I do not think it necessary to alter a single word."

Appeal dismissed with costs.

The Court adjourned sine die.

BLOCKADE RUNNING.

A SUCCESSFUL VOYAGE.

AND DISSATISFIED ENGINEER'S CLAIM.

An echo of the days when every sailorman dreamt of being captured by either of the belligerent fleets while on a vessel carrying contraband of war was heard in the Court of Summary Jurisdiction to-day, before His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge. William Turner, Senbrook, second engineer, sued W. A. Scott, master of the steamship *Royalist*, for breach of contract. In his statement of claim the plaintiff stated that he signed a contract at South Shields on 5th October, 1904, engaging to perform the duties of second engineer for an ordinary voyage within the limits of the contract. On arrival at Singapore, on the 27th November, 1904, the defendant represented to the plaintiff that the next port of call was Hongkong, whereas instead of proceeding to Hongkong the steamship proceeded under the orders of the defendant to Vladivostok. The cargo on board the *Royalist* was contraband of war and the port of Vladivostok, belonging to one of the belligerent powers in the war now being carried on between Japan and Russia, was at the time blockaded. The defendant gave the plaintiff no opportunity of declining to proceed to Vladivostok, thus exposing him to extraordinary and unforeseen dangers and perils which were not contemplated and were not within the terms of the contract for service. After the steamship had got under way, after leaving Singapore, the defendant entered into a verbal agreement with the plaintiff whereby the defendant in consideration of the plaintiff proceeding to Vladivostok promised to pay him double wages and a bonus on account of the extraordinary and unforeseen dangers and perils to which he would be exposed in going to Vladivostok. The plaintiff had not received the said bonus, and he therefore claimed the sum of \$1,000 for breach of contract and such double wages and bonus as promised.

Mr. H. J. Gedge (Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. M. J. D. Stephens for the defendant.

After reading the endorsement on the writ, Mr. Gedge was proceeding to relate the facts of the case when

His Honour (interrupting) said:—I think as a matter of fact the facts are all admitted.

Mr. Stephens.—No, my Lord.

Proceeding, Mr. Gedge said that the voyage was to extend for a period not exceeding two years, and Vladivostok was within the degree of latitude embodied in the terms of the agreement. After leaving South Shields the ship proceeded to Barry and having taken a cargo of coal aboard left for Singapore which the plaintiff thought was her final destination. He then outlined the facts of the case which would be related by the plaintiff, and was alluding to the figures of the claim before the Court when

Mr. Stephens—He would admit certain liability—double wages, for instance—and if there was any bonus due the plaintiff would receive it. As a matter of fact there was no bonus due.

Mr. Gedge.—I think I shall be able to prove to your Lordship that there was a bonus.

His Honour.—Yes, all right. But I don't quite understand how this case comes to this Court. It should be heard in the Police Court. There was a similar case before the Lord Mayor's Court in London not long ago. It comes under the Merchant Shipping Act and I don't see why it should not go to the Police Court.

Mr. Gedge.—We cannot take it there. I submit that there was extraordinary peril.

His Honour.—Oh, yes. There's no trouble about that.

Mr. Gedge.—There is a leading case on the point of wages—the case of *Burton v. Pigott*. Mr. Gedge proceeded to quote the authority after which

His Honour said—I don't think it is disputed that at Singapore the destination of the ship was changed.

Mr. Gedge.—The plaintiff claims that there was a verbal contract whereby in consideration of the ship proceeding to Vladivostok he was to be paid double wages.

His Honour.—But he is suing on that.

Mr. Stephens.—We don't dispute that. We will pay it when it becomes due. In the Merchant Shipping Act it is provided that where a seaman is engaged for a voyage and that voyage is to terminate in the United Kingdom he cannot sue in a court of law for wages until the termination of such voyage.

Mr. Gedge.—We are not; we are suing for damages. For double wages and bonus.

Mr. Stephens.—But the wages are not payable until the end of the voyage. We did not promise a bonus.

Mr. Gedge.—At any rate your client got £500 bonus when the anchor dropped in Vladivostok.

Mr. Stephens.—That has nothing to do with the agreement, and I don't admit it; the captain has never informed me of it.

Mr. Gedge.—He has said so himself.

Mr. Stephens.—It is quite beside the question.

His Honour.—There is no trouble about the law. Defendant has admitted that he promised double wages, and the sole question is whether the plaintiff is entitled to be paid now or when the ship arrives in London.

Mr. Gedge.—The articles only relate to the wages earned during the voyage of two years, and do not relate to any outside agreement entered into between the parties concerning payment for other services rendered during the voyage. For instance

Mr. Stephens.—I think I shall show—

Mr. Gedge.—Will you allow me, Mr. Stephens. Don't keep on interrupting.

Proceeding, Mr. Gedge instanced a case in which remuneration apart from that stipulated under the usual agreement would be paid, and the called evidence.

The first, and as it proved, the only, witness to be examined was the plaintiff, who said that when the ship arrived at Singapore, and went alongside the wharf he was instructed that they were going to proceed to Hongkong. Owing to the presence of a British naval lieutenant on board during the afternoon his suspicions were aroused concerning the destination of the ship, and his fears were subsequently borne out, for when he was getting the engines ready and "stand by" was rung on the telegraph it came to his knowledge that the vessel was bound for Vladivostok. He immediately left the engine room and gave orders to the third engineer not to respond to the telegraph. He went to the chief engineer about the matter and the ship quickly saw the captain who told him the ship was going to Vladivostok. A witness told him he would not go, and the captain replied "Surely you are not going to humbug me. Look here, there is double pay if you go besides a bonus from the Russian government and also a bonus from the owners. I can assure you it will be paid." Witness was shown

certain correspondence that had passed with the owners, but the captain refused to give him a copy of the agreement. Witness told him he would not proceed, and the defendant replied "You will have to take my word the same as I have had to take the owners'." Upon this plaintiff said, "Owing to the fact that I have been deceived on two other occasions with a verbal agreement I don't intend to accept that." During this time the ship was under way and he remarked to the chief engineer "This is a smart way to take people out of port." Two days later there was a dispute with the men about a document which the captain had mislaid. "Words" were spoken over the mess-room table with regard to mutiny, and the chief officer said "The first man that refuses duty, the captain is ready for him; he will clap him in irons." As his certificate was at stake witness did not think it would be advisable to refuse duty. At Vladivostok several of the crew asked the captain about the Russian bonus and he told them that he knew nothing about it. When the anchor was dropped in Vladivostok the captain said "That's my £500!" Upon arriving at Shanghai the captain refused to give witness any guarantee as to payment, and witness saw the British Consul and Mr. Douglas advised him to agree to certain written terms under protest. As the ship was about to leave and he did wish to delay her witness accepted the advice, and—

His Honour.—You did not accept the verbal agreement, and you accepted this under protest.

Mr. Stephens.—We are quite willing to pay the double wages to the plaintiff when we arrive in London or at the final port of discharge, and we will also pay him any bonus if there is one due.

Mr. Gedge.—Apart from that, if there was not a contract I am entitled to damages for the breach of the contract.

His Honour.—How can you be; you have not a contract. You should have sued in the Lord Mayor's Court in London; you cannot sue for wages here.

Mr. Gedge.—I am suing for damages.

His Honour.—But you have not a contract.

Mr. Gedge.—This is one (holding up a document).

His Honour.—Oh, no. The contract you are suing on is a verbal agreement, and the plaintiff has given that away but saying he refused to accept it while the other was accepted under protest.

Mr. Gedge.—I understood he accepted the verbal agreement and went on to Vladivostok.

His Honour.—I should have thought so; but he says he didn't.

Plaintiff.—I could not get out of the ship. The ship was at sea.

Mr. Gedge.—You have to treat these seamen with a little more latitude than in the case of ordinary witnesses.

His Honour.—Oh, yes. This man appears to know what he is doing. There is no contract. You cannot sue on this other thing, and you are therefore reduced to the ordinary seaman's action at the final port of discharge.

Plaintiff.—I intended to take this to the court in London or at the final port of discharge, but the captain informed me he was leaving the ship.

His Honour.—You see he knows this case is one for the court in London. He should sue the owners.

Mr. Gedge requested his Honour to refer to the case of *Burton v. Pigott*, and Mr. Wise promised to do so and reserved judgment accordingly.

SEQUEL TO A BANKRUPTCY.

ALLEGED PROMISSORY NOTE IMPOUNDED.

The hearing of the case of E. H. Murray, 4, Duddell Street, against G. H. Wakeman, Trustee in Bankruptcy for the Wei Yuen firm, concluding for the return of the steam launch *Comptroller* or payment of its value \$5,000, was resumed in the Court of Original Jurisdiction to-day, the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, on the bench.

Mr. H. N. Ferrers, instructed by Messrs. Brutton, Hett and Golding, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. R. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. Dixon, represented the defendant.

When the case was adjourned yesterday, the question under consideration was whether the promissory note for \$5,000 which the plaintiff had received from Kwai Pak, in payment of all claims, and afterwards exchanged in return for the steam-launch, was properly stamped and executed.

THE STAMPING OF DOCUMENTS.

His Lordship said this morning, when the case opened, there was in the possession of the Court a document which purported to be executed dated Hongkong, 26th January, 1905. There was a stamp on that document dated 30th January, 1905. It was necessary to deal with this document as it stood, irrespective of any evidence. His Lordship had intended to deal with the document as if it were unstamped and order it to be stamped and impose a penalty under section 8 of the Stamp Ordinance. But by paragraph d of sub-section 2 bills of exchange and promissory notes shall not be stamped after the event. Therefore, it would appear to be an offence under section 23 (1) and the Stamp Office's attention should be called to the matter and the document impounded under section 12. Generally speaking, it was the duty of the Court to act in aid of the revenue and especially when a document was said to be when unstamped or insufficiently stamped. It was then the duty of the Court not to receive it whether the point was taken by Counsel or not. This document was not stamped in accordance with the Ordinance on Stamp, and unless the learned counsel for the plaintiff could urge anything in favour of it, his Lordship thought that by Section 11 it was not receivable in evidence.

Mr. Ferrers—Promissory notes cannot be stamped after execution.

His Lordship.—On the face of this document we have a document which has been stamped after execution.

Mr. Ferrers suggested that the plaintiff might have spoken in error.

His Lordship.—His evidence is very clear on the point and I took it down at the time—it is rather curious. He was being cross-examined as to why he destroyed the first promissory note. The second note, he said, was signed on the date 26th January, 1905. Was stamped before signature. "I got it stamped immediately after—no, I mean before signature."

Mr. Ferrers said that the evidence was a mistake.

His Lordship remarked that he was merely concerned with the legal question whether the document was receivable in evidence and he found that in accordance with the law it could not be received.

The cross-examination of the plaintiff was continued, and in the course of his replies he remarked that he had made a mistake in his evidence regarding the date the previous day, for which he was extremely sorry.

Evidence of officials from the Stamp Office was heard as to the procedure adopted in stamping promissory notes; and counsel addressed the Court on the subject.

His Lordship said he could not accept the promissory note as evidence and non-suit the plaintiff with costs.

MACAO NOVELS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Macao, August 9th.

THE EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

The greatest alarm, which amounts almost to consternation among the common people, has been caused by the recent visitations of earthquakes to Macao. During the past few weeks frequent and severe shocks have been experienced, shaking the nerves of everybody in the Colony. On Wednesday night last one of the shocks lasted for nearly ten seconds and so fierce were the rumblings that people were in momentary fear that they would be engulfed in the ruins of their houses. Fortunately, Macao has so far escaped serious damage, but the inhabitants rest in a state of continual expectation that something is about to happen. The Chinese mind, seeking for a cause for these shocks of earthquake, ascribes it to various enraged deities, but one and all are agreed that worst has not yet passed. On Saturday there will be an eclipse of the sun, and already the Chinese, anticipating trouble and believing that the eclipse is solely connected with the occurrence of the earthquakes, are making arrangements—as many of them as have the means—to leave Macao while the eclipse is in progress. They have heard that Hongkong is free from shocks and there is likely to be a large exodus from Macao to Hongkong before the end of the week. The fact that the eclipse will be observable in Hongkong as well as in Macao does not seem to affect the Chinese. They are firmly convinced and are eager on to believe that Macao is a good place to leave behind while the eclipse is in progress. Of course, some of the superstitious ones are responsible for this state of mind, but the feeling that danger exists for Macao on the tail of the general. If, however, Macao escapes damage on the 13th then, in the opinion of the lower classes, it is only postponed until the 22nd of September. At the same time while there is this abatement of alarm evident among the Chinese, all classes of the community are troubled with uneasiness owing to the frequent shocks which have been felt of late.

A SEISMOGRAPH FOR MACAO.

I understand that His Excellency the Governor of Macao is procuring from Hongkong a seismograph in order that, should further shocks of earthquake be experienced, observations as to their duration, direction, and force may be recorded. The instrument, if available, will be placed in charge of a competent official, who will record the readings. I trust that the information obtained from these records will be made available to the public, through the medium of the Press.

THE HOT SPRINGS.

The commander of H.M.S. *Albatross*, which is at present lying at Macao, had intended to make a short excursion on Sunday to view the hot water springs at Yungmak. There is no doubt that these springs are of volcanic origin and being only from 18 to 20 miles from Macao, as the crow flies, their appearance at the present time should be worthy of note. In view of the seismic disturbances at Macao, however, the commander has decided to remain by his ship, and the visit to Yungmak is indefinitely postponed.

MILITARY MANOEUVRES.

On Monday last, the mounted troops attached to the local garrison proceeded to carry out a very interesting series of manoeuvres. They were under the charge of the officer in command of the corps, Baron de Cadoro (Carlos), A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor. The force performed a number of evolutions in a smart soldier-like fashion on the esplanade at Tapscak. Hundreds of people, especially Chinese, followed the mounted corps for a considerable distance, and watched the military manoeuvres with the greatest interest.

PROPOSED REDUCTION IN ASSIGNMENT FEES.

It will be good news for the landed proprietors in Macao to learn that His Excellency the Governor has made representations to Lisbon against the present excessive fees charged by the Fazenda (Revenue Department) on assignment of land and house property. Whereas the present fee is at the rate of 10 per cent. on the consideration money if it is proposed by the Governor that it be reduced to 2 per cent. The outcome of these representations must be awaited before the reduction can be put into effect in the Colony.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The music-lovers of Macao were charmed on Sunday last, by a visit from an operatic company which gave selections from Italian operas. The theatre of the Club de Macao was crowded with an appreciative audience. The company has been engaged to present a series of operatic selections, the first performance to be given on Sunday next week.

CURIOUS PLAGUE EXPERIMENT.

Some experiments have been made in the Punjab by Lieutenant Barnard, I.M.S., on the subject of plague, rats, and fleas. It was found that in homes where plague had been closed on account of deaths from plague there were swarms of fleas, which had apparently deserted the dead rats in their runs. A plague-infected rat was caught and placed in a cage covered with muslin. It died with unmistakable symptoms of the disease, and it was then seen that all the fleas had swarmed over the muslin. One or two of these were secured alive, scotoline being used, much in the same way as birdlime is employed for birds. The fleas were then conveyed to healthy rats kept ready in cages, and in three or four days these rats died of virulent plague. The important point to remember is that, during an epidemic, the rat-flea and the rat must be destroyed together, and that consequently the rats should then be trapped.

DURING the voyage of H.M.S. *Glory* from Hongkong to Singapore a sad affair happened on board two days out from Singapore. Mr. Frank W. White, the torpedo gunner, was found in the morning in his berth dead, heart failure having been the cause of death. His loss was deeply regretted by the whole ship. He was buried at sea.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

Australian (*Eastern*) 13th inst.
Canadian (*Empress of India*) 14th inst.
German (*Prussia*) 16th inst.
Australasian (*Changhaia*) 19th inst.

The S.S. *Louther Castle* left New York on 5th inst. for China and Japan.

The Bucknall Line's *Barots* left Singapore yesterday, and is due here on 15th inst.

The C.P.R. Co.'s *Tartar* left Vancouver on 7th inst. for Hongkong via the usual Ports of Call.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuters.]

The French Fleet at Portsmouth.

London, 8th August.
Fleets of packed excursion steamers gave the French fleet a popular unofficial welcome even more significant than the official one. The whole scene was one of unsurpassable animation, beauty, and impressiveness. The waters were crowded with Cowes regatta yachts, including the Emperor of Germany's *Albatros* with the Ambassador and the Naval Attaché on board.

The towns of Cowes and Portsmouth vied with the fleets in magnificent illuminations and fireworks.

At a dinner on the Royal yacht, the King in toasting President Loubet said he trusted that the visit would knit the friendship of France and England closer still; he was convinced that the principal advantage would be the maintenance of peace, and hoped that the good relations existing between the two nations might be further strengthened.

Later.
The scene of busy brilliancy was continued at Cowes yesterday; the most cordial hospitalities were exchanged. A lunch was given to the French officers by the Royal Yacht Squadron, the British ships dining them at night, after which there was a ball on board the *Jaureguiberry*.

The French newspapers remark with undisguised warmth on the British welcome, and declare that this is no mere exchange of courtesies, but a grand demonstration proclaiming an rapprochement of the first magnitude.

Sweden.

Owing to the health of King Oscar, the Crown Prince has been again appointed Regent.

BATTERY PATH CASE.

DEFENDANT COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

YESTERDAY'S EVIDENCE CONTINUED.

The following evidence in connection with the charge of manslaughter preferred against Aaron Ellis was received too late for inclusion in our report of the case last evening:—

Sergeant Adlington said he was in charge of the Central Station from the night of the 10th July to 7 a.m. on the following morning. A soldier who was unconscious was brought up in a chair at 1.15 a.m. Witness sent him to the Government Civil Hospital. The soldier was only outside the charge room about five minutes.

P. C. Ingham spoke to taking deceased to the Government Civil Hospital and handing him over to Dr. Bell.

Dr. John Bell said that on the morning of the 17th of July last, a gunner, who turned out to be Richard Sampson, was brought to the hospital by the last witness. He was quite unconscious; he had a cut over the left eye-brow about an inch to an inch and a quarter, and was also vomiting badly, and died at 9 p.m. the same day without having recovered consciousness.

The vomit was a dark-looking fluid like bile, but there were no signs of food. Next day witness held a post mortem, and found a wound immediately under the left eyebrow and a fracture of the skull extending down to the base. On the opposite side, also at the base on the surface of the brain was a large clot of blood. The cause of death in witness's opinion was due to this injury. The clot of blood would be caused by the rupture of a blood-vessel. The cartilage of the nose was turned to one side. All the internal organs were healthy. All the symptoms would be traceable to the wound on the left eyebrow. This was a bad fracture. He did not think such a fracture could be caused by a blow from a man's fist. It would most probably be caused by a fall on a concrete path. Witness knew of the granite kerb on the Queen's Road edge of Battery Path.

The wound could have been caused either by his falling on the concrete path or striking the kerbstone, but it would be more probably caused by his falling on the kerb. He did not think the sick in Court would have caused the injury; a blow from a heavy instrument might have caused the blow. If the wound was caused by a fall it is possible, though not probable, that the man might have walked some distance.

Cross-examined by Mr. Goldring: It would be quite possible for such a wound to be caused by a natural fall, but to receive such the man would have to have pitched right forward. By natural fall he meant one not caused by another or by extraneous aid. There was nothing in the cut to lead him to say how it was caused; it was a clean cut and there was no dirt in it. The deceased's skull was an ordinary skull; there was nothing remarkable about it. A slight concussion would cause vomiting. The vomit would not be affected by the man's being drunk and incapable. A man would fall more heavily and more directly if he were very much under the influence of drink, sufficiently so to make his leg unsteady. There were no injuries on the back of the head.

Mr. Goldring: Assuming the deceased received a blow sufficient to cause a slight concussion and subsequently got up and moved up Battery Path and then was seized with vomiting, is there any reason why he should not have fallen in such a way as to cause the injuries which he received?

Dr. Bell:—No, if he fell down the path he might receive such injuries. He could not have received these injuries if he were running up the path.

Re-examined by Mr. Bowley: It was not possible if there was a previous concussion or not. Mr. Bowley: Supposing the man were walking up Battery Path with a stick under his left arm and lighting a match, and the defendant man up from the back and spoke to him, and he turned round suddenly and struck at defendant with his right hand, but the defendant dodged the blow, and, getting in under the deceased's right arm, and struck the deceased on the face with his right fist and on the body with his left fist, with the result that deceased fell forward on his face, could such an injury have resulted?

Mr. Goldring objected to the question as not arising out of the cross-examination. Mr. Bowley said Mr. Goldring had put a supposition case, and he therefore had a right to do so too.

His Worship said the question could be put through the Court, and he put it.

Dr. Bell:—No; such injuries could not have resulted.

The case was adjourned until to-day.

TODAY'S EVIDENCE.

The further hearing of the charge of manslaughter against Aaron Ellis was resumed before Mr. J. A. Hasland this morning.

Charles Henry Griffiths, said he was a private in the Army Service Corps. On Sunday, July 16th, in the evening he was in St. Patrick's Club just above the tram terminus. He left there between half-past twelve and a quarter to one. With him were Corporal Lebrade and Sapper Moriarty. They went through the Cathedral compound down Battery Path, and were going to an eating-house near the Central Market. On Battery Path they came across a soldier lying across the path. The soldier was lying between 14 and 15 yards below the steps leading to Queen's Road. Witness did not know what regiment the soldier belonged to; he was wearing a khaki uniform. He was lying on his stomach with his head towards Queen's Road; the face turned to the ground, on the right side. Witness noticed a little blood on his face. Corporal Lebrade touched the soldier on the arm, but the latter only groaned. Witness and his companions then went away with the intention of getting help, but did not get it. They went to the eating-house and had supper. It only took a few minutes to get from the Club to Battery Path. On the way they did not see any other person. After supper they all three took rickshas and returned to Battery Path, and were going up the hill to see if the soldier was still there, and found he had been removed in the meantime. Witness saw blood and a lot of matches strewn about, on the place where the soldier had been lying. Going up the path witness first of all met a woman—a European, and about seven or eight yards further up he met another European woman. The first was dressed all in white and had no hat as regards the second woman all he noticed was that she had no hat. Behind the second woman came the first one about three yards behind. He was a heavily built man, and had a black jacket on. He had a slovenly walk. Witness saw all three join at the bottom. The man was in the middle and he had his arms round their waists and their arms were round him. They appeared to be jolly. Sapper Moriarty was in white, and Corporal Lebrade and witness were in khaki. Finding the soldier gone witness and his companions went down the path again. Witness believed he had played football against defendant. He had been brought to try and identify defendant as the man he saw with the girls, but failed to do so. His build and his features are the same as those of the man witness saw on Battery Path. Between the path and the eating-house he did not see one European policeman, nor on his return.

Cross-examined by Mr. Goldring: When witness saw the soldier lying on the path they thought he was drunk; witness did not notice what kind of boots or shoes the man with the girls was wearing.

Re-examined by Mr. Bowley: If they had not thought the soldier was drunk they would have helped him there and then, but seeing him lying there they did think he was drunk.

O'Sullivan spoke to accompanying the Indian constable to Battery Path on the night in question and to the exact position where the deceased was found. In cross-examination he said that a man standing in front of the Bank would be able to see anything happening at the spot where the blood was. There are trees alongside the spot. The blood did not appear to have been stepped in or rolled in; it was in a pool and ran into two clean streams. When witness saw Gunner Sampson at the police station he was led to think he had been drinking, because he vomited in the compound and smelt of beer.

John Hanson, Chief Inspector of Detectives, said he arrested defendant in the billiard-room at the Hongkong Hotel on the 28th July, at 4.15 p.m. on the charge of the murder of Gunner Richard Sampson. On the following morning he was in witness's office about 10 o'clock and his solicitor, Mr. Goldring, was also there. Defendant made a statement to his solicitor, and witness saw Mr. Goldring write it down. Defendant signed the statement. The Mr. Goldring witnessed the signature. The latter then handed it to witness, who returned it to the Captain Superintendent of Police. The statement was made voluntarily, and no inducement whatever was held out either by witness or any other person to defendant to make the statement. No other police officer was present. No pressure was brought to bear upon defendant to induce him to make any statement.

DEFENDANT'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Bowley read the statement as follows:—

July 29th, 1905.
On the evening of July 16th, 1905, (Sunday) I was with friends in the Hongkong Hotel until closing time. Among other things there were Inspector Withers and Mr. J. Quinn, Steward of the Hongkong Club. When the Hotel closed, I went out for some minutes. I left with friends for some minutes. I left the Hotel at 12.30 a.m. and rode back to the Hotel at Thomas' Hotel Annex in Duddell Street. I had had a few drinks, but was not drunk. I saw there were no lights in my room. I heard the voice of Mrs. Desbrien, who is also living in the annex, coming from the direction of Queen's Road. I turned back and went to meet her. I met in Queen's Road Miss Radcliffe, who is living with me, and Miss Desbrien. The latter, who was half-crying, showed me that her lip was swollen and bleeding on the inside, and said to me: "A soldier has hit me and has gone up there," pointing to Battery Path. I said "All right, I'll catch him," and got out of my ricksha and ran up after him. I ran up about 15 yards up the path and saw him ahead of me a few yards. He turned and saw me and started to run. He got about five or six yards when I caught him up. Just as I got up to him, he turned and struck at me with his right hand. I dodged the blow and struck back, hitting him with my right hand in the face. I think I struck his mouth, because my knuckles were cut in three places. I also struck him with my left hand, where, I cannot say, as he was falling away from me. His first blow missing me, swung him round, and when he fell after my blows his head was towards the north side of the path. He was all the time on higher ground than I was. From the way the man ran and walked, I think he was drunk. I walked away and met the two girls coming up the path, about 15 yards down. They asked me if I had caught him. I said "Yes; there he is! He struck at me, and I knocked him down." Miss Desbrien said "I will go up to see." I said "What is the use of that, leave him alone." I held the dog which Miss Radcliffe gave me, while they went up to see. When I first started, Miss Desbrien started too, but slipped and fell. The whole thing was over by the time she got up. When they returned, we all got in our rickshas and went towards the Owl Grill Room and met Slater, the proprietor, and some others. I spoke to him of the affair and showed him my knuckles, and he opened his premises and rubbed some brandy on my hand. We went from there to the R. A. O. B. Club and the place was closed, but we woke the boy and had a drink and went away. On our way back we stopped at the foot of Ice House Street and all three walked up Battery Path. When we got as far as the place where the man had been before, there was nobody

there. Mrs. Desbrien said, as far as I recollect, "Let's walk up to the top and go home the other way." We had already paid the rickshas, so we all walked on, and about 10 yards higher we saw blood on the path. I said, "I suppose I must have knocked some of his teeth out, but he couldn't have been much hurt to have got up and moved on." or words to that effect. Then one of them said "Let's get away and go home," so we all went back to the annex. I saw no blood at all when I knocked the man down. I have not said anything about the affair at all hitherto, because I was anxious to keep things quiet for the sake of my father and mother who are very old.

(Signed) A. J. ELLIS.

Witness.

(Signed) Philip W. GOLDRING.
Major L. H. Parry, commander of 88th Co. R.O.A., said he joined the company in October, 1902. Gunner Richard Sampson belonged to that company. The company came to Hongkong in December last. As officer commanding witness had the custody of the company's defaulters' sheets. The sheet shown was that of the deceased. These sheets show all the offences for which a man has received punishment of more than one day, as well as all cases of drunkenness. The date of issue of deceased's sheet is 30th November, 1896, and there is only one offence recorded against him. It was on the 30th April, 1904, "drunk while parading for his monthly settlement, about 1 p.m."

Cross-examined—Gunner Sampson had been in the company nine years. There is no average of punishment—it depends entirely upon the individual himself. It is quite possible that there might have been occasions when the man might have been drunk without its being officially known. By "drunk" he meant rendered unfit to perform his military duties through drink.

K'wong Nam, ward boy at the Government Civil Hospital, said he was on duty at 2 a.m. on the 17th July when a soldier was brought in with a wound over his left eye. Witness undressed him and found 80 cents in his pocket, but nothing else.

Lillian Desbrien said she was living in the annex of Thomas' Grill Rooms in Duddell Street. She remembered Sunday, the 16th July. On that night she was in a ricksha, at midnight, coming from Wanchai through Ice House Street. Miss Bessie Radcliffe was with her and was in front of witness. At the corner of the House Street and Queen's Road, a soldier stopped witness and spoke to her asking her if she would come with him. Witness said it was rather insulting to be stopped like that, and told him to go away. He then took hold of the ricksha which stopped, and witness called out to Miss Radcliffe, who turned round, and then the soldier struck witness on the mouth, and walked away up Battery Path and witness got out of her ricksha to follow him. The defendant just then came up and asked what was the matter, and witness said that a soldier had struck her, and showed him the marks. Defendant then asked which way the soldier had gone, when witness pointing up the path said "Up there." Defendant then ran up and witness and Miss Radcliffe remained at the foot of the path. When he returned witness asked where the soldier was. Defendant said "He is up the path." He added that the soldier had struck at him, but she did not remember the exact words, and then defendant said he was lying on the path as he had knocked him down. Miss Radcliffe and witness then went up the path and saw the soldier. Witness touched him with her foot on his back and asked him to turn over. She did not hurt him, she was warning him, and saying "Don't do that, you are wearing rubber-soled shoes." Witness did not ask the soldier his name; she took a badge from the left shoulder strap of his tunic. Then Miss Radcliffe and witness returned to Queen's Road and took rickshas. Defendant was waiting for them at the bottom of the path, and they all three went to the Owl Grill. They met Mr. and Mrs. Slater in the street opposite the Silver Grill. Defendant asked Mrs. Slater to give him some brandy for his hand, as he had some teeth marks on it. Witness saw the teeth marks. They were bleeding slightly. Witness remained in her ricksha so she did not hear if defendant told the Slaters what had happened. Defendant got the brandy, and rubbed it on his hand. They then went to the R. A. O. B. Club in Arsenal Street, and had some refreshments there and then went to Thomas' Grill room. They then went up to see if the soldier was still there, and finding he had been removed they all returned to the annex. All three had been to Slater's to dinner that night. Witness did not tell defendant to knock the soldier down. The defendant is not related to witness in any way.

The Court adjourned for 7 min.

Upon resuming, Miss Desbrien was cross-examined. She said that she and Miss Radcliffe had their dinner with defendant at 8 a.m. at Slater's, defendant remaining till 9 o'clock on a little later, and leaving witness and Miss Radcliffe there. She next saw defendant opposite Thomas' Grill room after the soldier had struck her. That night she went to the Metropole Hotel at 9.30 with Mrs. Slater and left there about 10.30, and returned to the Owl Grill room. It was not true that she was in the Grill room from 10 to 11 p.m.; she arrived there about 11 o'clock. The witness who said otherwise was incorrect. The defendant was not in the Grill room when witness returned. Witness stayed until exactly ten minutes to twelve, when she left with Miss Radcliffe who had come in. They then went for a ricksha ride which culminated in their meeting the soldier. Witness had never seen the soldier before, and from the way he spoke she concluded he was not sober. She did not notice if he was smoking a pipe. He walked slowly, but staggered. She started to run up the path with defendant, but slipped and fell down. From the time she first spoke to defendant about the soldier and the time he returned from up the path a couple of minutes elapsed. Witness did not notice a Chinaman about while she was near the deceased. The soldier spoke to witness saying something to the effect that he was either hit or hurt. She was quite certain of that. He was lying on his chest with his head on his left arm. Witness asked him to turn over and he turned his head, and then witness took the badge off his arm. She saw no marks on his face nor blood by his side. The light was shining right on his face. When she met Mr. and Mrs. Slater outside the Silver Grill that night she did not see the witness Burmakin about. Witness saw nothing at all at the spot where she had seen the soldier. She went up with the others further, suggesting they should walk home by that way. Up the path she saw some blood, quite a distance from where she had seen the soldier.

Re-examined by Mr. Bowley: They did not continue their walk after seeing the blood, but returned down the path again. It was possible for Burmakin to have been at Slater's without her seeing him. Witness and her companions had a few drinks in the course of the evening. Witness did not see defendant knock the witness down, on account of her falling herself. She could notice slightly the soldier lying on the path from the foot of the incline.

Mr. Bowley: They you must have seen defendant knock the soldier down, and witness said she was sitting at the foot of the incline, and saw nothing happen.

Mr. Goldring: It is somewhat difficult to know whether this is cross-examination or re-examination.

examination. These questions do not arise out of the cross-examination, and I must protest.

Mr. Bowley: Defendant is a bit of an athlete, is he not? and can run swiftly?

Mr. Goldring: I object; this does not in any way arise out of the cross-examination.

Mr. Bowley said this closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Goldring said he did not propose to call any evidence, and would reserve his defence. Defendant was then formally committed to take his trial at the next sessions.

QUESTION OF BAIL.
Mr. Bowley applied that bail be settled at two sureties of \$10,000 each.

Mr. Goldring submitted that the previous sureties had been acceptable and the arrangement worked well and he did not think it fair to upset it now.

Mr. Bowley said he was not satisfied with the present sureties.

Mr. Goldring said he knew of no reason for the assertion of his friend.

After further discussion, His Worship, addressing Mr. Bowley, said: If you, on behalf of the Crown, object to the present sureties you must notify me.

Mr. Bowley:—I object to both of them.

Mr. Goldring:—I fail to see on what ground. All along the present sureties had been accepted and now at the last minute this objection was raised.

Mr. Bowley:—I did not know who the sureties were.

Mr. Goldring:—He did know, your Worship; I told him in his office myself, and not ten minutes ago he said "bail as before."

His Worship said the objection having been made he must do the best he could, and must inquire about the sureties.

Mr. Goldring suggested that bail might be \$10,000 in cash or in deeds, or \$5,000 in cash or in deeds and \$5,000 from the present sureties.

This was agreed to and set accordingly.

COMMERCIAL.

TODAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T. 1/10 1/2
Do demand 1/10 1/2
Do 4 months' sight 1/10 1/2
France—Bank T.T. 1/10 1/2
America—Bank T.T. 1/10 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T. 1/10 1/2
India T.T. 1/10 1/2

Shanghai—Bank T.T. 1/10 1/2
Singapore T.T. 1/10 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T. 1/10 1/2
Java—Bank T.T. 1/10 1/2

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C 1/11 1/2
6 months' sight L/C 1/11 3/4
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York 4/6
4 months' sight do 4/7
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne 1/11 1/2
4 months' sight France 2/4
6 months' sight do 2/4
4 months' sight Germany 1/9 1/2
Bar Silver 2/7
Bank of England rate 2/5
Sovereigns 2/5

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows:—
Malwa New @ 1,170/1,200
Old @ 1,250/1,280
Older @ 1,300/1,350
Oldest @ 1,400

Patna New @ 1,145
Old @ 1,122
Benares New @ 1,067
Old @ 1,090
Persian (Paper) @ 780/810

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Official Receiver, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, ON

TUESDAY, the 15th August, 1905, at Noon, at Causeway Bay, The Steam Launch "COMPETITOR," formerly known as "COURIER."

PARTICULARS: Length between Perpendiculars 53 ft. 8 in. Breadth Extreme 11 ft. Depth Moulded 5 ft. 3 in. Gross Tonnage 22 tons. Net Tonnage 10 " Working Power 100 h.p. Boiler—Steel 4 ft. 6 in. Diameter 6 ft. 5 in. long. Engines—Compound, Non-condensing. Cylinders—H. P. 7 1/2, L. P. 14, Stroke 9". A Steam Launch will leave Blake Pier at 11.30 A.M. to convey intending purchasers. Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers. Hongkong, 10th August, 1905. [82]

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WEDNESDAY, the 16th August, 1905, at 11 A.M., at the Army Service Corps Pier, Arsenal.

The Steam Launch "ALEXANDRA," Built of Teak. Length 65 Feet. Breadth 11 Feet. Engine—Compound, Non-condensing. Cylinders H. P. 7 1/2, L. P. 14. Strokes 9 Inches. Boiler 4 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft. 6 in. Steam Pressure 100 lbs. Speed 6 Knots. Coal Consumption per hour, 200 lbs. Under Steam. Engine and Boiler built by Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company.

Inspection can be made any week-day between 9 A.M. to 4 P.M., and 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. on Saturday. Inspecting Orders can be had on application to the Undersigned.

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Flagship of Rear-Admiral de Pauque de Jonquière, Second-In-Command

To Let.



1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.		LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN ON CURRENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000 \$8,000,000 \$250,000	\$1,493,408	Div. of £1.10/- and bonus of £1 @ ex- change 1/11 9/16 = \$35.46 for second half-year 1904	5 %	\$915 sellers (London 8/9)
National Bank of China, Limited.	99,925	£7	£5	\$200,000	\$41,768	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903		\$38 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,400,000 \$1,739	\$150,494	\$17 for 1903	5 1/2 %	\$345 buyers
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$90,000 \$151,992 \$392,366 \$371,445	Nil.	\$44 for year ended 30.4.1904	6 %	\$75 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 800,000 \$1,350,000 \$20,000	Tls. 217,119	Interim of 7/6 1904	8 %	Tls. 82
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$172,749 \$83,110 \$846,773 \$700,000 \$37,704 \$1,000,000	\$2,078,997	\$35 for 1903	4 1/2 %	\$735
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$37,704 \$1,000,000 \$218,003 \$2,241	\$486,284	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$172 1/2
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,200,505	\$329,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$85 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$360,372	\$360,372	\$34 for 1903	10 1/2 %	\$325 sellers
SHIPPING, TUG AND CARGO BOATS.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$5,000 \$185,000 \$85,430	\$8,832	\$1 for 1904	5 %	\$20
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000 \$600,000 \$158,444 \$10,000	\$26,160	\$2 for year ended 30.6.1904	5 1/2 %	\$35
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$241,150 \$3,999	\$4,435	12/- @ 1/10 = \$6.29 5/11 for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$96 sales and
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	Tls. 25,000 \$40,000	Tls. 43,762	Tls. 24 final making Tls. 44 for 1904	7 1/2 %	Tls. 60 sales
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$4,116 \$85,000 \$24,247	\$58,852	Tls. 14 final making Tls. 34 for 1904	7 1/2 %	Tls. 50 sales
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$400,000 \$21,075 \$130,153	\$929	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 5) for 1904	4 1/2 %	21/- sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$21,075 \$130,153	\$21,231	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 5) for 1904	5 1/2 %	\$33
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	5,000	\$100	\$100	Tls. 120,000 Tls. 276,679	Tls. 6,190	\$10 for 1904	7 %	\$145
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 276,679	Tls. 6,190	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905	11 1/2 %	Tls. 29 buyers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$450,000	\$42,812	Final of \$15 making \$20 for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$245 sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$85,987	\$3 for 1897		\$27 buyers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 1,635	Tls. 24 for year ending 30.9.04	3 1/2 %	Tls. 68 buyers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$40,000	\$7,820	Interim of 1/- (No. 4)		Tls. 71 buyers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	150,000	G \$10	G \$10	none	G \$672,093	Interim of 50 cents (gold) for 1905 (No. 5)		G \$18
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	\$4,873	\$8,745	No. 12 of 51 = 48 cents		\$3 sellers
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Frs. 250	Frs. 250	Fcs. 251,337 Fcs. 1,329,652	Fcs. 85,706	Final of Fcs. 25 making Fcs. 55 for 1903		\$490
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Farnham (S. C.) Boyd & Co., Limited	55,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 34,924	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 13 for 1904/5	9 1/2 %	Tls. 142 buyers
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	12,000	\$25	\$25	\$70,000	\$8,577	\$2.75 for 1904 on old capital	7 1/2 %	\$27
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown, Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	\$58,473 \$10,000 \$300,000 \$250,000 \$33,500	\$29,422	Interim of \$24 for 1905	5 %	\$100 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$30,000 \$55,500	\$498,289	\$6 dividend and \$1 bonus for 2nd half- year 1904	7 1/2 %	\$196
Howarth Erskine, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$100	\$60,000	\$489	\$10 div. & \$5 bonus for year end. 30/6/04	5 1/2 %	\$270 sellers
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	6,000	\$60	\$60	\$150,000	\$40,936	\$14 for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$17 buyers
Riley Hargreaves & Co., Limited.	6,000	\$100	\$100	\$150,000	\$4			

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